CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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For Withdrawal of U.S. Army From S. Korea, Realization of Independent, Peaceful Unification of Korea

ON October 21, the so-called "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" issued its 12th "annual report" submitted to the 17th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The "annual report," full of fallacy and fabrication as usual, completely distorted the realities in Korea. The fact that the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is nothing but a group of swindlers set up by the United States as a tool of aggression in Korea in violation of the U.N. Charter itself, has already been disclosed beyond doubt before the whole world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has on a number of occasions substantiated its real nature through its memorandums.

The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" whose true nature as a tool of U.S. imperialist aggression was fully laid bare should have been dissolved long ago.

Nevertheless, this "commission" is still making the "annual report" while continuing to abuse the name of the United Nations in South Korea. This is ridiculous.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it necessary once again to expose the false nature of the "annual report" prepared by the so-called "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" on the instruction of the United States and elucidate its position on the question of unification of Korea.

(1)

SOUTH Korea has been under U.S. military occupation and colonial rule for more than seventeen years now.

After the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee was overthrown by the uprising of the South Korean people, the United States even established a most barbarous military dictatorship in South Korea in its desperate adventure to save the foundation of its colonial rule confronted with a danger of collapse.

Keeping martial law in force for already one and a half years since the military coup, the United States has been intensifying the bloody suppression of the South Korean people.

South Korea has been turned into a dark land where even the last vestige of democratic freedom is completely wiped out.

However, in spite of such suppression, anti-American sentiments are increasing still more among the broad popular masses in South Korea and the struggle for the right to existence and peaceful unification of the country is gaining in strength.

In South Korea the political and economic crises and social confusion are worsening day by day, and the foothold of the colonial rule of the United States is shaking more and more.

This is a fact well known to the whole world.

Nevertheless, again this time, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" did all it could to cover up, beautify and embellish the bloody military terror regime by alleging that South Korea has been "relatively stable" during the period under review.

The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" praised the military fascist regime set up in South Korea as "efficient" and "active," and had the face to twaddle that it "continued to play its role in the observation and consultation on the development of representative government in South Korea." It is generally acknowledged that there is no legally elected state machine in South Korea today.

Memorandum of Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PYONGYANG, Nov. 24 (KCNA)–The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued today the "Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea and the Realization of Independent, Peaceful Unification of Korea." The memorandum reads in full:

No "representative government" exists there, but the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" alleges that it "observed the development of representative government." Truly, this is the comedy of all comedies.

In its desperate endeavour to justify this falsehood, the "annual report" said that the "commission" confirmed that the military coup cooked up by the United States in South Korea "was a painful surgical operation needed to develop true democracy in this country," and even invented a new term "administrative democracy" to describe the military fascist regime as an "administrative democracy."

These actions, however, only serve to expose more glaringly how brazen-faced they are.

If the brutal military fascist regime established in South Korea is "a surgical operation needed to develop true democracy," then what kind of "democracy" was the "democracy" of the days of the Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun puppet regimes which the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" had praised to the skies?

There should be no need to refer to the eleven "annual reports" of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" stacked up in the archives of the United Nations.

For more than ten years, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" described as an "encouraging example of representative government" the fascist regime of Syngman Rhee that was rigged up and forced upon the South Korean people by the United States under the threat of bayonets. And it is not difficult to recall what farce has been staged on the basis of these false reports of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

For instance, when the "Korean question" was discussed at the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at its 11th session, Greenbaum, the representative of the United States, made the following hypocritical remarks:

The Republic of Korea has continued to develop the representative character of its government. There has been free expression of the popular will... This is confirmed by the "UNCURK" report. And it is encouraging to note from that report progressive evidence of the deepening of democratic roots.

However, the so-called "representative government" was overthrown by the uprising of the South Korean people. When the United States cooked up the Chang Myun puppet regime in order to make good the bankrupt farce of deception, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" again clamoured in the same strain it was really a "very satisfactory representative government."

In its 11th "annual report" of 1961, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" went so far as to claim that the period of the Chang Myun regime "was characterized by complete freedom in all aspects of the Korean people's life."

In spite of all these words, this time the "annual report" asserts that only the military dictatorial regime is on the road to "true democracy," adding that all the preceding regimes were none other than mere travesties.

As is seen from above, all the task of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is to cover up and embellish the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, following as faithfully as possible orders issued from its masters, the U.S. imperialists. Nevertheless, no matter how desperately the "UNCURK" makes efforts to represent South Korea as a "democracy," or to force the people to call "black" "white," it cannot cover up the atrocious nature of the military fascist dictatorship set up by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Suppressing the South Korean people more brutally than before, the barbarous U.S. rule of military terror became more violent during last year. Commenting on the past year after the military coup d'etat in South Korea, Kyodo News Service (in Japan) stated in May of this year that "it should not be overlooked that human dignity and freedom, which have the most vital bearing on the development of democracy, have always been victimized." (Kyodo report from Tokyo, May 15, 1962)

In only one week after the South Korean military coup, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique ordered dissolved 23 political parties and as many as 238 social organizations in South Korea (AP report from Seoul, May 23, 1961), frantically prohibiting ever since people from participating in all kinds of political activities and eradicating all the elementary norms of democracy such as the freedoms of the press, publication, assembly and association, as well as the rights to demonstration, strike and others.

In an attempt to intimidate and silence the people in their daily life, let alone to take part in any political activities, in December of 1961, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique went so far as to add to their notorious, fascistic law, the "Provisional Special Law Concerning the Punishment of Special Crimes," articles such as one stipulating that any person who, with the aim to slander the present government, informs to any other person or persons any false fact he fabricated, or any person who, in spite of his knowledge of the slanderer's intention, spreads the false rumour shall be severely punished.

In April of this year, a newsman of Chosun Ilbo, a South Korean paper, was arrested and imprisoned for the reason that he wrote a news story, entitled "Junta Busy Preparing for Inspection of Provincial Conditions; Ordinary Business Suspended." In the same month, two reporters of Hankook Ilbo, another South Korean paper, were brought to trial, on charge that their news story, headlined "Sightseers Dispersed," on the violence done by military ruffians to tourists at a pleasure resort, was intended to aid the enemies. (Chosun Ilbo, April 25, 1962)

Shortly after the military coup, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique forcibly closed 76 daily newspapers, 452 weekly magazines and 305 news agencies in the country, arresting more than 200 reporters. (UPI report from Seoul, June 2, 1962) Further, ever since the publication of their "press policy" and "rules for its operation," each in June and July of this year, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique have been aiming at banning and closing en masse, on various pretexts, the papers and publishing houses that fortunately escaped forcible dissolution, while daily intensifying suppression of them for this purpose.

Referring to the suppression of the press, a South Korean paper deplored, "Today, South Korean papers and publications have no freedom of expression, nor do the reporters have the courage to say what they have to say. This is a well-known fact at home and abroad. (Chosun Ilbo, July 21, 1962)

Today in South Korea, those who are punished on charge of violating traffic regulations number several thousands a day, and at any time and everywhere throughout the country,—including such public places as drama and movie theatres, restaurants, hotels, barbar shops and amusement centres,—countless people are being arrested and punished on false charges of violating some kind of ordinances.

While arresting, imprisoning and punishing guiltless persons at random, the U.S. imperialists and their running-dogs, the South Korean military fascist clique, on June 4 of this year, passed sentences on as many as 5,196 persons,—in other words, one person in 16 seconds on an average,—without any due deliberations, after bringing the accused persons to such fascistic trials as "judgment en bloc" and "summary judgment." This marks a record in the history of "snap judgment" in the world. (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul, June 5, 1962)

Under these circumstances of brutal suppression, the South Korean people are thrown into constant fear of being trapped in a police cordon at any time so that it is no exaggeration to say that they are unable to live in peace for a moment.

In order to get some idea of how savage, arbitrary and indiscriminate the suppression, arrest and imprisonment of the people are in today's South Korea, you have only to look into the following facts: According to official figures released by the South Korean "Supreme Court," those who were arrested on various false charges, during the eight month period (from January to August of this year), numbered 49,791. It should be noted that this number represented only those who were arrested with warrants against them. (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul, Sept. 19, 1962)

Suppression of the South Korean people by the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique is not confined to this. During only three months after the military coup d'etat, the U.S. imperi-

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alists and the military fascist clique arrested about 241,000 youths as evaders of military service, and 164,000 persons, on charge that they refused to comply with military orders. (South Korean paper Chunnam Ilbo report, Aug. 7, 1962, and South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul, Sept. 8, 1962)

After being herded into the so-called "National Construction Corps," most of these arrested persons are now subjected to various kinds of forced labour.

On October 13 of this year, Hankook Ilbo, a South Korean paper, reported that youth and middle-aged who have still to be enrolled into this "National Construction Corps" number some 100,000 at present.

Unable to endure hunger, exhaustion and drudgery, workers of the "National Construction Corps" are daily breaking down in great numbers. The following instance will be sufficient to illustrate this: On August 27 of this year, Ann Jung Ki (31), a member of the 1st branch of the 7th unit of the "National Construction Corps," returned to his tent after finishing his norms for that day. Entering the tent, he uttered, "It is too hard to endure." These words, vented at that moment in spite of himself, were his last. He died 30 minutes later, vomiting blood. (South Korean paper Kukje Shinbo report from Seoul, Sept. 7, 1962)

This instance is eloquent enough to expose to public view the essential nature of the so-called "administrative democracy," which the "UNCURK" depicts as "efficient" and "active."

Since the first day of the establishment by the U.S. imperialists of the rule of military terror in South Korea, the "UNCURK" has spared no efforts to embellish this bloody ruling system, going the length of extolling the so-called South Korea's "National Reconstruction Movement."

Initiated by the U.S. imperialists, this "National Reconstruction Movement" is none other than a movement patterned after the notorious "National Mobilization Movement" which the Japanese imperialists launched, in the last days of their colonial rule over Korea, in order to further strengthen their suppression of the Korean people, by forcing various fascistic regulations on them. "After holding a meeting on August 6 of this year, the vice-president and other members of the Samho Myun branch of the Promotion Association for the National Reconstruction Movement, (Ryungam County, South Cholla Province), beat 5 persons to death," accusing the victims of their "lack of being enthusiastic in their daily activities," and "disobedience to orders." (South Korean paper Chunnam Ilbo, Aug. 11, 1962)

To these barbarous acts being witnessed in today's South Korea as matters of daily occurence, the "UNCURK," of course, closes its eyes, or otherwise, it pretends to have no knowledge of such brutalities.

By playing up in its "annual report" the planned "transfer next year of power to a civilian government," a farce prepared by the U.S. imperialists to deceive the people, the "UNCURK" is eagerly maneuvering to cover up all the aspects of the dark rule of fascistic terror in South Korea.

However, it is already clear beyond doubt what the U.S. imperialists are aiming at by this farce of "transferring power to a civilian government": Though they are pretending to realize the restoration of a representative government in South Korea as soon as possible, they are actually plotting to maintain the present military dictatorship as it is.

The present military "regime," acting as agent set up by the U.S. imperialists to help them in their colonial rule over South Korea, has covered every nook and corner of the country with a pall of oppression and suppression by the army and police and a vast intelligence network. Thus, it is clear before all the world that the current South Korean military "regime" is a regime of out-and-out fascist terror, by far more violent and sadistic in nature than any other preceding puppet regimes in South Korea.

In an attempt to suppress this widely-known fact, this time the U.S. imperialists have pulled down before the military dictatorial regime a curtain of "restoration of a civilian government," in order to cover up its real nature. Under these circumstances, in October of this year, Kim Jong Pil, a special service man of the United States and director of the "ROK Central Intelligence Agency," flew to Washington, where he received final orders from his masters on pushing the farce of "transferring power to a civilian government." Soon later, he openly declared that "the present military ruling group is going to remain in power in the future, at least for four years to come," and that "for this purpose, it is necessary and most desirable that Pak Chung Hi be elected to the post of the head of state, as he is at present, as the next president elect." (AFP report from Seoul, Oct. 29, 1962)

Faithfully following orders directly issued from Washington, Pak Chung Hi officially pronounced on November 7 that "even after the planned 'restoration of a civilian government' has been realized in 1963 in South Korea, the members of the present Supreme Council will continue in power." (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin report from Kangryung, Nov. 7, 1962) In other words, what the U.S. imperialists are aiming at by this "transfer of power to a civilian government" is merely to have the present military fascist clique change military uniforms for civilian clothes. With the aim to prevent any other than members of the present military fascist clique –a special service agency set up by the U.S. imperialists as their sheet-anchor– from smuggling into "a civilian government," already in March of this year, the U.S. imperialists formulated the so-called "Political Activities Purification Law," an unprecedentedly vile fascistic law, which had the effect of banning all political activities not only of the patriotic, democratic forces, but also of former politicians.

That there is no hope of the slightest change in the nature of the present military dictatorship, even after the "restoration of a civilian government" in South Korea–will be clear from the "draft constitution of South Korea," prepared and published directly by the U.S. imperialists.

Drawn up by two U.S. "constitutionalists," Prof. Robert Emerson of Harvard University, and Prof. France of New York University, who had been dispatched to South Korea for that purpose (DPT news agency report from Tokyo, Oct. 31, 1962), this South Korea's "draft constitution" includes provisions concerning the suppression of fundamental rights of citizens, stipulating to the effect that all the fascistic, homicidal evil decrees issued by the present military dictatorial "regime" shall be in force continuously.

The U.S. imperialists are about to force this fascistic "draft constitution" upon the South Korean people, by holding what they call a "referendum" without withdrawing the present martial law, under which South Korea is still placed, while the military fascist clique unscrupulously declares that as full measures will be taken to guarantee a free atmosphere for the "referendum," even under conditions of martial law, the military junta does not intend to withdraw the martial law before the national voting. (South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo report from Seoul, Oct. 12, 1962)

"A free atmosphere under martial law"–such is the yardstick for what the United States calls "democracy" and "freedom."

The U.S. imperialists are now eagerly maneuvering to ensure "victory" for the present fascist clique in the election, resorting to the same method that they had employed in the past in setting up the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, namely, plotting to resort even to such ways and means as a sham "referendum" or "election," which is sure to be held under conditions of bayonet-point suppression.

The South Korean people know well that no matter who sits in power in South Korea, there is no hope of their present miseries and tribulations diminishing, so long as the man in power is a puppet of the U.S. imperialists or so long as the country remains under U.S. forcible occupation.

Thus, the South Korean people, far from being deceived by these maneuvers, are opposing the shallow tricks of "transferring power to a civilian government"–a farce about which the U.S. imperialists and the military junta are making so great a fuss. A South Korean magazine pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the voters neither feel interested in the voting, nor do they feel any need for going to the polls, since they have realized more than enough, through their past experience that whoever may be put in political power, he will never be able to solve the questions of present poverty and living difficulties of the popular masses of this country. (Sasang-gue, a monthly magazine, May issue, 1962)

No amount of embellishments and makeshift measures can help the U.S. imperialists disguise the devilish face of the military dictatorship, which they established in South Korea, as the last desperate resort, to prevent the shaky foundations of their colonial rule in the country from going down. Nor can they maintain for long their colonial rule in South Korea, no matter what frantic and fraudulent machinations they employ.

(2)

IN its latest "annual report," too, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was bent on covering up the economic catastrophe in South Korea by the same method they always resort to.

The "annual report" told a pack of lies such as that since the establishment of the military dictatorship by the U.S. imperialists, there had been "systematic efforts to solve economic problems," that measures for "reorganization" and "reform" had been taken "in the right direction," and, therefore, there would be "salutary effect" in the future and so on, and by enumerating many false figures, it tried in vain to create the impression that the South Korean economic situation was taking a favorable turn.

However, with no trick is it possible to cover up the fact that the South Korean economy is in a hopeless chaos today.

The present South Korean economy "is unable to get rid of continuous decline and slump and, accordingly, the problem of unemployment is getting more and more serious." (South Korean newspaper Hankook Ilbo, August 6, 1962)

In an endeavour to deceive the popular masses, the military regime clamoured about "construction of a self-supporting economy," "the Five-Year Plan for Economic Development" and so on "to ease immediately the hardships of the people who are groaning in despair and hunger." But it has been unequivocally made clear that it is nothing but empty talk.

The output of the national industry in South Korea, which was totally ruined by the avaricious U.S. policy of colonial plunder, was reduced by 9 per cent in one year after the military coup.

Even according to the "economic white paper" issued by the military regime, "the production of the South Korean manufacturing industry in 1961 showed a 2.9 per cent decrease." (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, August 14, 1962)

The South Korean "industrial districts are as quiet as a graveyard" and the industrial installations "are rusting." (South Korean newspaper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon, March 5, 1962)

The devastated agriculture of South Korea is getting more and more appalling with every passing day.

Due to the dumping of the U.S. surplus agricultural produce, requisitioning of farmland by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and dilapidation of agricultural installations, the cultivated area and sown area in South Korea have been reduced by 200,000 jungbo and 400,000 jungbo respectively as compared with the closing days of the Japanese rule.

Thus, South Korea, which used to export millions of suk (one suk equals 150 kg) of rice in the past, has turned into an area of chronic famine which "has to import 4-5 million suk of outside grain every year." (Radio Seoul, November 9, 1962)

This year, too, the people grieve everywhere over "the poorest harvest in 50 years" (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin dispatch from Chonju, October 15, 1962) and it is reported that "the rice harvest is expected to be three million suk less than last year, and next year, we will have to import greater quantities of rice than ever before." (Radio Seoul, November 9, 1962)

The economy has been destroyed and the working people accounting for 60 per cent of the able-bodied population in South Korea are fully or partly unemployed, while "commodity prices have gone up by approximately 16 per cent during the past one year." (Radio Seoul, October 11, 1962)

Quite contrary to the false assertion of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," no economic measures were enforced or could be enforced in South Korea after the military coup.

As to the "First Five-Year Plan for Economic Development," which was drafted by the United States and which the military fascist clique declared they were "determined" to carry out "come what may," "there have already been gloomy signs of failure" and the military "regime is quite helpless in face of such failure." (Seoul, September 20, 1962–AFP).

It is already ridiculous to speak about "the Five-Year Plan for Economic Development" having no assets or competence under the continued occupation and colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Even if the "Five-Year Plan" were carried out as it is, it could not restore the South Korean economy nor could it give the South Korean people any "benefit."

South Korean paper Chosun Ilbo pointed out: "It has been made clear that the Five-Year Plan envisages a 40.7 per cent growth of our economy in the Five-Year plan period, whereas the tax burden of the people will double. This means that the national income will increase with the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, but the people will have to pay more." (South Korean paper Chosun Ilbo, March 27, 1962) In other words, the further "the Five-Year Plan" is carried out, the more miserable the living of the people will be.

According to the "Five-Year Plan," "there will be 1.7 million unemployed in 1966, the target year," even if the plan is carried out. (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, August 14, 1962)

In this connection, a South Korean paper deplored: "If this plan were fulfilled as it is, it would be lucky. But how can we possibly solve the gloomy and chronic social problem?" (South Korean paper Donga Ilbo, August 10, 1962)

As the last resort to rake up capital for carrying out the "Five-Year Plan" confronted with failure, the U.S. imperialists and the military regime suddenly enforced "currency reform" in June, this year. But this, too, suffered an ignominious failure.

Due to this reckless "currency reform," "the South Korean economy has been driven into virtual stagnation with one

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half of the factories closed down owing to fund shortage and purchasing power shrunk uprecedentedly. (Seoul, July 14, 1962–AFP)

Nor the "reforms" carried out by the U.S. imperialists and the military regime in the countryside under the "physiocratic policy" could bring any change.

The so-called "liquidation of usurious debts of farming and fishing villagers" and other measures have only impoverished the poor peasants further still.

As for the actual situation of the devastated and fragmentized South Korean farming villages, 42 per cent of the peasants accounting for 60-70 per cent of the whole population are poor peasants cultivating less than 5 banbo (one banbo equals 0.245 acres–Ed.) of land, whose total annual income is "about as much as the blood in the leg of the bird," as they put it. "Our villages, more than one half of whose population consists of such poor peasants, can hardly be rehabilitated in a day." Such being the case with the poor peasants, it is quite inevitable that countless households run out of provisions every spring. Loaning of provisions and other relief measures are far from meeting their requirements." (South Korean paper Maiil Shinmoon, April 10, 1962)

As the economy, both industry and agriculture, has been devastated beyond measure, there is no job to be had and only the number of unemployed grows day by day in South Korea, "the annual per capita national income is no more than 65 dollars" (South Korean paper Minkook Ilbo, Jaunuary 1, 1962), the lowest level in the world, and the living of the people is indescribably miserable.

A correspondent of a Hongkong journal, "Eastern Horizon," described his impression on his visit to Pusan, the second largest city in South Korea, last winter:

"We could see many crumbling hovels and board houses wherever we went. The sun of January brought the living of the unhappy people to light.

Men of all ages in utter rags gathered shivering on the roadside or by hovels; in the faces of women only the eyes full of deep sorrow focussed our attention.

Whenever our car came to a halt in the mud, children came swarming around us from nowhere to beg for money stretching out their thin hands."

A former correspondent of the Japanese journal Economist in Seoul wrote: "Whenever I close my eyes, the miserable sights in Korea follow one after another in my mental kaleidoscope....Even the Five-Year Plan for the Economic Reconstruction is too far from ridding Korea of her economic poverty and social unrest." (Economist, September 3, 1962)

The living of the few with jobs is also inconceivably miserable.

The workers engaged in light industry in Seoul "are driven hard all day long without a moment's rest except 5-6 hours for sleep." (South Korean paper Sanupkyongje Shinmoon, March 8, 1962)

The workers, though they work so hard, cannot get their wages on time.

"The wages are kept in arrears for 3-4 months on an average....In some cases wages are not paid for one year." (South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo, March 21, 1962)

Petty officials "are living from hand to mouth with their salary unable to sustain their living." (South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo, December 5, 1961)

Today, in Seoul alone "45.8 per cent of the citizens have no house to live in." (Seoul Christian Radio, October 9, 1962)

It is reported that there are "more than 300,000 women who are wandering about the streets" having become prostitutes as the last means of earning their bread. (South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo, May 26, 1962)

As the South Korean people can no longer live on in such dire straits, such frightful tragedies as suicides and family suicides take place every day.

"We have tried hard to live, but there is no hope. No light is in sight. The longer we live, the more our agony grows. How can we live any longer?"–This sentiment drives people to family suicide. (South Korean paper Donga Ilbo, July 6, 1962)

Hence, "the rate of suicide in South Korea is the world highest." (Seoul, October 9, 1962–AFP)

Due to complete negligence of health measures coupled with the lowest standard of living, various diseases are all the more rife in South Korea today.

"There is an alarming number of 800,000 pulmonary tuberculosis patients, including 500,000 advanced cases" in South Korea and the mortality rate of tuberculosis is the highest in the world. (South Korean paper Korean Republic, July 16, 1962)

The "South Korean Parasitological Institute" announced that "90 per cent of the population has parasites" in South Korea. (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, July 16, 1962)

According to the South Korean military regime, "there are 1.5 million lung distoma cases and 4.5 million liver distoma cases in the country, but the method of treatment has not been discovered yet, not to speak of the preventive measures." (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, November 7, 1962)

All the miserable plight in South Korea today is the direct outcome of the 17 years of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

The South Korean national economy was quite insignificant from the beginning. But even this was ruined to the extreme by the U.S. colonial policy after Liberation, with the result that the industrial and agricultural output dropped to less than two-thirds of that in the days of the Japanese colonial rule. Moreover, the remainder has become a military appendage to the U.S. imperialists. More than one-third of the annual gross output of South Korea are allotted to military purposes.

As a result, the South Korean economy is in a disastrous situation under the condition in which the U.S. colonial rule continues and its policy of militarization is being intensified.

It is not without reason that the South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo pointed out: With the inadequate electric supply to keep even the present level of production of our country which can not be called a food-sufficient agricultural country nor an industrial country, production cannot be improved only by supplying funds. Moreover, low demands for manufactured goods (due to unemployment and low wage income) make it impossible to maintain even reduced reproduction, not to speak of expanded reproduction. This is how matters stand now. (South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo, July 16, 1962)

The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" spoke about the U.S. "aid" again this time in order to cover up the criminal nature of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

However, even South Korean papers and publications under martial law generally admit that the U.S. "aid" is a mere bait and means of subjugating South Korea.

The Hankook Ilbo said: "...We want to point out that there are many doubtful points about the U.S. aid given us so far." "Why is it that the results are such as we see today despite the long duration of over 15 years?" asked the paper and added as follows:

"The aid given us from the motives of the security of the United States is gradually resulting in the loss of conditions for our independent growth and the increase in our vassal dependency. ...How shall we tide over this deep adversity? We are really confronted with great difficulty. We often hear the word invisible colonialism nowadays. When we see the general picture of economy in underdeveloped countries which is physically getting weaker and weaker, we cannot but become extraordinarily concerned about such new conception." (South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo, August 10, 1961)

The Sanupkyungje Shinmoon said: "Despite the aid we receive, we have not been able to solve even the question of electricity" and "diesel generators are imported as an expedient to supply electric power." Such being the case, the paper added, "the aid operation over the past nine years cannot but be termed as too discouraging," and charged that "such is the result of foreign aid, after all." (South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon, September 19, 1962)

South Korean papers complained that "even those fields which were self-supporting to a certain extent before" have been reduced to a subordinate position, and pointed to the reason as follows:

"It is a fact that American cotton now comprises more than 90 per cent of the raw material needed for our domestic textile industry. Therefore, cultivation of domestic cotton is on the verge of extinction. That is evident enough. But we do not import it becuase we want to. Rather, we had to import it because the U.S. aid has practically forced us to do so. Is it not the U.S. side that made it almost impossible for us to extricate ourselves from the state of dependency?" (South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo, October 2, 1962)

The United States has not only plundered South Korea of precious resources at will and ruined the South Korean national economy completely under the name of aid, but also has fully wiped out the national culture. Due to the penetration of decadent Yankee culture, the traditional culture and art as well as beautiful manners and fine customs peculiar to the Korean nation have been trampled underfoot and the priceless cultural heritages are being destroyed and plundered.

"American culture which made an inroad after Liberation could sprawl like weeds overgrowing a devastated land." (South Korean paper Chosun Ilbo, August 11, 1962) And as the political and economic crises have further aggravated and the difficulty of living reached the extreme, the corrupt, degenerated and decadent American way of life encouraged social evils to spread in South Korea like epidemics.

Today, South Korea has been turned into "a society of extreme moral degeneration," (South Korean paper Junnam Ilbo, April 7, 1962) and murder, robbery, pilfering, violence, fraudulence, swindling, immorality and degradation prevail in the whole social life.

Since the establishment of the military dictatorship, much has been said about "putting national morality in order," "eradication of old evils," "wiping out of hooligans," etc., but, in fact, the situation has not improved as it should, but has rather worsened. (South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo, April 29, 1962)

In 1961, crimes of all kinds amounted to more than 715,600 cases in South Korea. (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, January 22, 1962)

The South Korean authorities announced that in the period of seven months alone up to July this year, crimes by force amounted to 462,820 cases in South Korea, "a nearly two-fold increase compared with previous years." (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, October 12, 1962)

Today South Korea has become a "land of horror," and "area of fear," where all justice and laws are turned upside down and are trampled upon. (South Korean Christian Radio, February 7, 1962)

It is quite natural that even the Western press calls South Korea "a land of death," "a dying land," "a land of darkness," and a "living hell."

The attempt of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to cover up all this miserable situation in South Korea is in vain. It is like trying to cover the sun with the palm of the hand.

(3)

TODAY, the root cause of the grave political and economic catastrophe created in South Korea and the indescribable misfortune and sufferings the South Korean people underaergoing lies solely in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army.

It is the U.S. imperialists who exercise control over all the political, economic, cultural and military domains in South Korea, behaving like the master.

The so-called "Government of the Republic of Korea" is a mere ornament for embellishing the U.S. colonial rule. All powers are concentrated in the colonial ruling machine composed of the "United States Embassy," "U.S. Operation Mission in Korea" and "the headquarters of the U.S. army" with the signboard of the "United Nations Forces."

The U.S. Embassy is virtually the United States "Government-General," the "United Nations Command" is a group of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army through which the United States commands the South Korean puppet troops and the "U.S. Operation Mission in Korea" is the direct controller of the South Korean economy.

That is why foreign press says: ". The Republic of Korea Government is nothing but a 'aid' distribution committee. The U.S. Operation Mission is the Government hidden behind in South Korea." (Japanese magazine Chuokoron, February 19, 1962)

The relationship of master and servant between the United States and the South Korean puppet government is expressly described in the numerous "treaties" and "agreements" concluded between them.

The "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Economic Aid" concluded as early as December 10, 1948, provides that the United States takes hold of control and management of the whole economic affairs in South Korea including the control of disposition, production and distribution of resources, control of all imports and exports, forcible collection of rice and rationing of food grain.

The "Convention of the ROK-U.S. Combined Economic Board on Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stabilization" of December, 1953, the "ROK-U.S. Treaty on Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" of November, 1956, "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" of February, 1961, etc., clearly provide for the United States to fully control everything–right to economic management and even the compilation of budget of the South Korean puppet regime and tax collection program–and to exercise extraterritoriality in South Korea.

In accordance with the "Agreement on Transfer of Prerogative of Supreme Command," concluded between the United States and South Korean authorities in July of 1950, the United States holds the commanding power over the South Korean troops formally, and U.S. military advisors are assigned to and direct and supervise the "Ministry of National Defense" of the South Korean "government" as well as the "corps," "divisions," "regiments," "battalions" and "training centres."

"The ROK army, as part of the United Nations forces, is under the commander of the U.S. 8th army and cannot move freely without his permission." (Japanese magazine Shukan Shincho, May 20, 1961)

In addition, as an agreement stipulating the status of the U.S. army in South Korea, the so-called "Taejon Agreement," signed between the United States and South Korean authorities in July of 1950, only "recognizes the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. army," and stipulates that "the crimes committed by Americans are tried by the U.S. army authorities only and the Korean side is not entitled to participate in the investigation and arrest" and that "demand for compensation of the property losses or loss of life of Koreans caused by the Americans" is to be "disposed of by the unilateral

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notice of the American side."

According to the agreement, "the American troops are not subject to the Korean law on the entry and registration of foreign nationals," "the American soldiers are exempted from taxes and can bring in goods freely and import daily necessaries by military mail, but the Korean customs offices are not allowed even to inspect them." (South Korean magazine Shinsajo, April 19, 1962) This explains vividly the arbitrariness of the colonial occupation army.

Grasping such unlimited control in South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors not only force upon the people political non-rights, economic poverty, social confusion and all misfortunes and pains, but perpetrate murdering, violence, rape, plunder of property and all kinds of outrages against the South Korean people, subjecting them to intolerable national insult.

Blinded by racial discrimination, the U.S. army has always indulged in homicidal outrages against the Korean people ever since the first days of their occupation of South Korea.

The number of those Koreans who have been subjected to national contempt and humiliation and killed and injured by the U.S. army for no reason is innumerable today.

A South Korean magazine wrote:

"Among those cases still fresh in our memory there are many which disdain our national feeling—the shooting of a six year old child to death, the lynching of a boy who was nailed in a box with his whole body tarred, the shearing of the hair of women in Dongdoochun, the wholesale search in Pajoo, the shooting at a girl in Kunsan, the shooting of a boy in Masan, the smearing of paint on women's bodies in Pochun, the shooting in Huam-dong, the shooting at a Korean in Okchun, etc." (South Korean magazine Shinsajo, April 1, 1962)

The U.S. army stationed in South Korea regards it as a sort of hobby to kill Koreans by shooting or commit violence against them and considers it their right.

In 1962 alone, beginning with the case of January 2 in which American soldiers fired a hunting gun at a fisherman who was fishing on the ice-bound Rimjin River and wounded him severely, the U.S. army has been committing cold-blooded murderous outrages almost everyday in South Korea.

On January 6, four days after the above shooting, there took place another incident in Jangdan County, Kyonggi Province, in which Cpl. Tony of D Co., 8th Cav. Reg., U.S. First Cav. Div., and scores of other U.S. armymen "surrounded and fired hunting guns at some 40 woodcollectors at random like hunting ducks," killing two of them. (South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo, February 10, 1962)

In February, U.S. army atrocities continued to take place:

On February 12, a South Korean youth was killed by shooting by an American soldier, on February 15, another South Korean youth was shot at and wounded severely by an American armyman, and on February 18, an American soldier committed violence against a five-month pregnant Korean woman, causing abortion.

Such homicidal acts of the U.S. army against South Korean people are being perpetrated with the cruelty and fiendishness that surpass the imagination of common people.

On May 29, in Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, U.S. army First Lt. Thomas L. Wild and First Lt. David Z. Swanson of C Co., U.S. First Cav. Division committed violence for no reason against a Korean named Li Il Ryong who was walking near the area of the company and wounded him mortally. Referring to this case, the "ROK Civil Rights Society" in Seoul announced the state of affairs as follows:

"The victim, Li...he was walking outside the barbed wire entanglements of C Company, when the American armymen coming out of the company compound barked, halt or you will be killed...the Americans said they would shoot him if he ran away, throwing stones and taking aim at him with pistols.

He fled lest he should be subjected to unwarranted insult if caught. He was pursued approximately a kilometre before he was caught and dragged into a public latrine....they mercilessly beat him to unconsciousness—the lieutenants with pistols, a sergeant with a club and soldiers with fists and boots. 7 or 8 American soldiers threw him into a jeep like a piece of luggage and continued to beat him until the vehicle arrived at the office of the company. There, they knocked him down on the cement floor, kicking and stepping on his chest and hands. He lost consciousness for 15 minutes. The American lieutenants and others tied a rope around his neck and hung him at the entrance, struck him with rifle butts and revolvers. The Korean employees were herded out to watch the scene. The victim again fainted. Still not satisfied with their cruel beating, they stripped him naked, hung him on an electric pole head downward and smeared something like mustard on his face and abdomen. When his hands touched the ground and he grasped mud out of pain, the torturers put stones underneath his hands and stepped on them, saying that they were still intact. At 10:40 a.m., he spat up one and a half bowls of blood." (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, June 1, 1962)

One can hardly imagine that human beings could have done such a thing.

At the same time (on May 30), in the vicinity of the U.S. air base at Osan, Perterson, an MP assigned to the base, set a military dog on a 52 year old peasant named Shim Duk Sun for no reason and let it bite him until he was covered with blood all over. Regarding this case, a South Korean paper reported the state of affairs as follows under the title "human rights even bitten by a dog":

"Namsan villagers in Shinchan-ri, Songtan-myun, Pyongtaik County, who live face to face with the vast U.S. Osan airfield, look blue as they cannot do farming with a sense of security for fear of shepherd dogs set loose by the U.S. army... ...Villagers say that it is a daily occurrence for farmers at work or young men engaged in cleaning in the early morning to be attacked by fierce shepherd dogs... One of such tragedies took place on the 30th when Shim Duk Sun was bitten by a dog.....at noon time that day, he was on his way home for lunch after weeding his rice seedling bed. Suddenly, from a sentrypost of the airbase about 300 metres away, rushed a military dog and an American MP running behind... Sensing the danger of being bitten, he dashed homeward. He rushed into the kitchen out of breath. The fierce dog knocked down and bit a woman who had been doing washing in the courtyard and pounced upon a child and frightened it out of its wits. The dog then jumped into the kitchen and immediately started biting Shim on the thigh. Catch him! Catch him! U.S. MP Pvt. Perterson shouted at the dog. Bitten and harassed in the kitchen, Shim was dragged out into the yard by the dog. Blood streamed from more than thirty spots on his thighs, hip and arms.

This went on for approximately 20 minutes and his clothes were torn to pieces and stripped off him. A dozen or so housewives of the village who had been watching the scene from afar stamped with anger and shouted, 'Hit that cursed dog!' Utterly exhausted, Shim gripped in self-defense the ears of the dog, mustering all his strength. Then, Pvt. Perterson who had set loose the dog, struck his hands hard with a club and kicked him. The dog again dragged the unconscious victim out with its fangs set in his thigh. The yard was stained with blood. When he resisted, Pvt. Perterson pulled him by his hair. Outside the house, Shim left his body at the mercy of the dog which continued to bite him for more than 10 minutes. Some 10 witnesses said at that time Shim was completely stripped naked and covered with blood all over. With the help of another American soldier, the attacker caught Shim by the arms and dragged him past over 30 housewives out to the road 200 metres away where a three quarter truck was parking.

He asked with jestures to put on his shorts at least before being taken away, but the American struck him in the face with his fists and blood ran from his nose." (South Korean paper Kyunghyang Shinmoon, June 8, 1962)

The U.S. aggressors have reproduced the same barbarity with which they slaughtered natives of the American continent, the same cruelty with which they engaged in slave trade and that vicious practice of racism still rampant in the United States. But they consider such horrible crimes as natural and take pleasure in committing them.

They even openly describe their bestialities as the "execution of the routine official duty."

Such is the real nature of the U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea and carry out colonial policy under the guise of "civilizers" and "helpers." In an editorial entitled "Should our nation tolerate U.S. army maltreatment any further?" South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo said: "The frequent atrocities by the U.S. army cannot but arouse nation-wide hatred and indignation."

An infringement upon human rights and tyranny rooted in arrogant, high-handed racial superiority complex, such acts are something quite unexpected these days." The paper denounced the atrocities committed by the U.S. army as "a new version of nazism." (South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo, March 8, 1962)

Last June, the youth, students and people in South Korea, unable to stand any longer the constant acts of racial contempt and subhuman treatment by the U.S. army, waged powerful anti-American demonstrations as an eruption of the pent-up resentment of the nation.

In their struggle, they closed in upon the U.S. Embassy and shouted: "We are under the disadvantageous conditions of minor and backward nation. But we can no longer tolerate the deprivation of man's minimum pride, we can't stand any longer the murder, lynching and outrages by the Americans about which the whole world knows." (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, June 8, 1962)

This struggle was not only the resistance to the outrages of the U.S. troops but also an expression of the nation-wide indignation at the U.S. colonial predatory policy as a whole.

U.S. imperialism made the military regime cruelly oppress with bayonets the struggle of the South Korean people.

However, nothing can arrest the anti-American feelings kindling in the minds of the South Korean people who have experienced all sorts of tyranny, oppression, insult and scorning of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In an attempt to tide over the ever deepening crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying the policy of oppression, appeasement and deception against the South Korean people on one hand, and on the other, stepping up war preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and increasing tension.

The United States and the South Korean military regime in continuous, gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement are stepping up the expansion of armaments and military conscription and perpetrating hostile acts frequently against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States, steadily introducing the new-type equipment into South Korea, placed new "Lacrosse guided missiles" on the "Korean front" this year. (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, October 1, 1962)

The United States which has turned South Korea into a "huge army camp," made the military regime pressgang another 300,000 South Korean youth and middle-aged people this year. (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, April 2, 1962)

They have repaired and built military roads and harbours in a big way and built a new air base for fighter planes and transport planes near Kwangjoo. (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, April 14, 1962)

Bellicose U.S. generals visited South Korea in succession and busied themselves in "inspecting" the military demarcation line areas, holding secret consultations repeatedly with the military regime, "re-examining operation plans and intensifying war posture."

In April 1962, Lemnitzer, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited South Korea and whipped up war preparations, declaring that he knew "no place other than Korea where such a high degree of combat readiness is so well maintained." (Tokyo, April 4, 1962—UPI)

In line with such active stepping up of war preparations, the U.S. command has continued to stage provocative military exercises under the simulated attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea near the military demarcation line and elsewhere in South Korea.

Even according to the announcements made by the U.S. army and South Korean military regime authorities, various military exercises were held on more than 30 occasions from January to October this year.

In recent months military exercises were carried out continually. There was a "large-scale amphibious operation of the U.S. ground, naval and air forces" which was called the "amphibious operation in seven oceans" "under simulated atomic warfare" in August, 1962. (South Korean newspaper Kyunghyang Shinmoon, August 11, 1962) In September, there was held "one of the largest joint model exercises of infantry, tank, artillery and air units since the army founding." (Radio Seoul, September 30, 1962) And in October, there was staged from the second "ROK-U.S. naval exercises with the participation of warships attached to the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the ROK navy." (Seoul, October 2, 1962—AFP) From October 12, "the big autumn mobile manoeuvre" called "operation attack" "under the simulated nuclear warfare" was undertaken on the middle reaches of the Namhan River along the military demarcation line. (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin dispatch from Seoul, October 26, 1962)

At the same time, the U.S. aggressors in violation of the armistice agreement have frequently perpetrated provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the land, sea and in the air.

As for the provocative acts perpetrated by the U.S. side against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in violation of the armistice agreement during the period from the signing of the Korean armistice to the end of October, 1962, the number of those formally taken up at the Military Armistice Commission alone totals 4,592 cases including 682 air intrusions, and 208 sea intrusions as well as numerous provocations on the ground.

Today, the United States is bringing the revived Japanese militarists into South Korea with a view to maintaining its precarious foothold of colonial rule in South Korea and using them as the "shock brigade" of aggression in Asia.

The United States is now accelerating the "ROK-Japan Talks" in order to align the South Korean military regime with the Japanese militarist gang, who forced that bloody colonial rule on the Korean

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people for nearly 40 years, thereby preventing the collapse of the military regime and manufacturing the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," a new aggressive military bloc with Japan as its core.

No amount of machinations can ever cover up or defend all these grave criminal acts the United States is committing in South Korea as a colonial ruler.

The world people know too well that under the 17 years of U.S. rule South Korea has changed into a colony and military base where the national sovereignty was erased completely, that the South Korean people are undergoing unprecedented misfortunes and sufferings under the same colonial rule and that the peaceful unification of Korea is being obstructed and the peace of Korea and the Far East threatened by the aggressive policy of the United States.

(4)

IN disregard of all the facts mentioned above, the "annual report" of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" again this time tried in vain to shift the responsibility for the failure in the peaceful unification of Korea onto the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reversing black and white.

The "annual report" again claimed that no "progress" was made in the solution of the unification question because the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opposed the "established objective of the United Nations in Korea" and "elections under the United Nations supervision."

What is the "objective of the United Nations in Korea" which the United States and the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" are twaddling about?

In the first place, the United Nations has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in the light of its charter.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people and the United Nations has no ground to interfere in it.

Therefore, such question as the "objective of United Nations" or "supervision" concerning Korea's unification can not be raised at all.

Nevertheless, the United Nations discussed "the Korean question" for the past 15 years. This was entirely due to the plot and coercion of the U.S. government and was in itself an unlawful act grossly violating the U.N. Charter.

It was an outright violation of Article 107 and Paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the U.N. Charter to discuss the "Korean question" at the United Nations.

Further, the United States concocted all the "resolutions" on "the Korean question" at will at the United Nations in the absence of the representative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned.

Needless to say, such "resolutions" cannot have any validity.

It was for the realization of the aggressive policy toward Korea under the U.N. signboard that the United States put the "Korean question" to discussion at the United Nations in gross violation of the U.N. Charter. And the so-called "elections under the United Nations supervision" held in South Korea were nothing but a means of rigging up at the point of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialist occupation army puppet regimes which carry out the U.S. colonial policy.

The Korean people resolutely rejected and will reject such criminal scheme.

The fact that the South Korean people toppled through a popular uprising the Syngman Rhee regime, the so-called "representative government" elected through "elections under the U.N. supervision" in conformity with the so-called "objectives of the United Nations," meant that the South Korean people rejected the so-called "objectives of the United Nations" with blood.

There is no clearer and stronger answer to U.S. imperialism and "the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

How can they dare talk again about so-called "elections under the U.N. supervision" now?

This is a wily scheme of the United States to maintain its colonial rule in South Korea and to swallow up whole Korea under the signboard of the United Nations.

This is substantiated by the fact that the U.S. government openly declared that the U.S. army would not withdraw from South Korea until the "objective of the United Nations" (namely the aggressive objective of the United States) is attained.

It is out of the question and a shameless act defiling the U.N. principles that the United States is palavering about the "U.N. principles," and "free elections," while stationing its occupation army in one half of another's country.

Furthermore, the United Nations long ago forfeited its moral authority to talk about the question of Korea's unification, having its flag abused by U.S. imperialism and being degraded to belligerent in Korea.

All the root cause of the prolonged division of Korea and of the delay in the unification lies in the aggressive manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists who are dreaming of realizing by a unilateral, coercive method, by force, the aggressive aim towards whole Korea which they could not attain even by the armed invasion of the 16 imperialist allied countries, abusing the U.N. flag.

In order to cover up this fact ,the "annual report" of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" described the South Korean military regime as if it had any concern for "peaceful unification."

But no one will be fooled.

From the first moment of its existence the South Korean military regime carried out the most sanguinary repression, first of all, against those who had come out for the peaceful unification of the country and for negotiation and exchange between North and South to this end.

Li Hoon Koo, ex-member of the "House of Councillors" and leader of the "United Socialist Party," and Choi Keum Woo, Chairman of the "Socialist Party," were brutally killed by the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique without trial because they stood for peaceful unification.

For the same reason, they sentenced to death at a military court Cho Yong Soo, publisher of the newspaper "Minjok Ilbo" and Choi Baik Keum, organizational chief of the "Socialist Party."

The U.S. imperialists and military fascist clique condemned even young Seoul University students to harsh punishment up to life imprisonment for having called a meeting between the North and South Korean students.

Referring to the above-mentioned execution, the "annual report" wrote that the "crimes were serious," and actively supported and defended the barbarous hangmen's act of the U.S. imperialists and the military regime.

If the South Korean military regime had the slightest concern for the "peaceful unification" of Korea, how could it arrest, imprison and murder so many people who stood for peaceful unification, and intensify suppression to such an extent that no one in South Korea can utter even the word peaceful unification?

Contrary to the false guarantee of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the South Korean military regime, under the instigation of the United States, is still today clamouring for "unification by force" at every opportunity, talking "annihilation of communism for unification" as its "state policy," and is bent on establishing a "war posture."

On May 16 last, Pak Jung Hi openly declared:

"The Government had to concentrate efforts on building real force for achieving the unification of the country through a showdown with communism. To maintain a big army 600,000 strong spells to build such real force..." (Radio Seoul, May 16, 1962)

It is no secret that the true objective of the United States and its faithful puppet, the South Korean military regime, is unification by force. Therefore, even when they made utterances about "peaceful unification" to fool people, they never set forth any concrete proposal except the stereotyped unification through "elections under the U.N. supervision," while obstructing and categorically rejecting all the sincere and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful unification.

As is known to the world, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has exerted all consistent efforts for the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's unification.

Following the armistice, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on every occasion made reasonable proposals for the peaceful unification of the country to the South Korean authorities.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently held that the question of Korea's unification should be settled peacefully and independently through all-Korea free elections by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without any interference of outside force.

Taking into account the failure of the South Korean authorities to express their understanding of this, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly proposed, to begin with, the joint solution of urgent national tasks, while endeavoring to settle the question of unification step by step as mutual understanding is created between the two sides.

But, all these sincere and reasonable proposals have been turned down.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to realize at least free travel and postal exchange between the inhabitants of North and South Korea.

However, this proposal has also been rejected.

As a result, parents, wives and children, relatives and friends living separated in North and South Korea are in an extremely abnormal situation in which they have not even been able to hear from each other for the past 17 years.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also offered time and again aid materials with compatriotic love in order to ease the sufferings of the South Korean people under the colonial rule of the United States.

But, even this hand of relief was rejected.

After the popular uprising in April, 1960, the proposals for the peaceful unification of the country newly put forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in August and November, 1960, won the warm support and approval of the people of all walks of life in North and South Korea and the struggles of the South Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country gained momentum. Quite flurried, the U.S. imperialists went so far as to set up the military fascist rule as the last resort to suppress the struggle by force and maintain the foothold of their colonial rule.

In this connection, Michael Mung, a U.S. economist, said on his return from South Korea:

"At that time the unification movement in South Korea grew so rapidly that the Chang Myun cabinet was utterly powerless. Therefore, the United States supported the military junta. This decision was a tactical one taken on the basis of the absolute necessity of preventing contact between South Korea suffering from famine and division and North Korea which is rapidly developing and united. Thus, the United States reached the conviction that in South Korea, government can be entrusted only with rightist dictatorship." (Japanese journal Sekai, May, 1962)

It is quite clear that the cause of the protracted delay in the peaceful unification of the country lies solely in the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy.

All facts prove that so long as the U.S. aggressive army occupies South Korea, pursues the policy of aggression against whole Korea and Asia and frantically schemes to provoke war, the peaceful unification of Korea is impossible.

For the peaceful unification of Korea, the U.S. army should be withdrawn from South Korea first of all.

Today, there is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. army to stay in South Korea any longer.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and its colonial enslavement policy constitute an act of aggression which flagrantly violates the recognized principles of international law in respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army constitutes a source that aggravates tension in Korea and threatens peace in the Far East and the world.

Unless the U.S. army is withdrawn, the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable plight nor can Korea be unified peacefully.

The United States tries to justify its occupation of South Korea and aggressive acts against Korea under the pretext of the so-called "U.N. resolution," but the shameful fact that it abuses the U.N. flag as a shield for aggression on Korea has been fully laid bare to the whole world. (Further details on this point are given in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "On the aggressive acts of the United States against Korea" dated June 24, 1962)

The United States pleads that the U.S. army has long been stationed in South Korea in order to "defend" South Korea from the "communist threat" from the North, from the threat to "invade South," but this, too, is nothing but a shameless and preposterous pretext. No "communist threat," "threat to invade South" exists or has ever existed.

This is the same old deceptive trick of U.S. imperialism to cover up its aggressive design to secure South Korea forever as a military bridgehead for occupying the whole of Korea by force of arms and, further, conquering the Asian continent.

We have no intention to march south or to solve the question of unification of Korea by force of arms.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea explained it repeatedly and clearly.

While constantly and openly obstructing from the beginning the realization of the peace-loving proposals set forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification of the country, the U.S. imperialists clamor about "threat from North." This is more than enough to prove how black-hearted the aggressors are.

The U.S. army cannot stay in South Korea any longer even in the light of the Korean Armistice Agreement which it signed itself.

Paragraph 60 of Article 4 of the Korean Armistice Agreement clearly stipulates "settlement, through negotiation, of the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc." after the Korean armistice.

It is because of the deliberate subversive activities of the U.S. side that this has not yet been realized up to today.

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DEC 11 1962

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Document

On Criminal Acts Committed by U.S. Army in Korea

PYONGYANG, November 26 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published today a document under the heading "On the criminal acts committed by the U.S. army in Korea" which exposes the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army.

The document thoroughly lays bare with concrete facts the heinous criminal acts perpetrated against the Korean people by the U.S. army as the colonial occupation army in South Korea in the past 17 years from September 8, 1945, to this date.

It consists of a preface entitled "The U.S. imperialist aggressive army is the inveterate enemy of the Korean people and the most heinous criminal" and the following four chapters and a conclusion.

1. The U.S. imperialist aggressive army has been injuring and killing guiltless inhabitants in South Korea by various methods since the war.
2. The U.S. imperialist aggressive army is committing all sorts of bestial atrocities against Korean women in South Korea.
3. The U.S. imperialist aggressive army is making assaults upon inhabitants, infringing upon their human rights and subjecting them to national humiliation for no reason.
4. The U.S. imperialist aggressive army always plunders people of their property and valuables and destroys them in South Korea.

The preface of the document denounces the U.S. imperialist aggressive army as the sworn foe of the Korean people and the most atrocious criminal.

From the first day of its landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists trampled down the free will of the Korean people, established a colonial ruling system and hindered in every way the establishment of a democratic, united, independent state in Korea. They have also driven the South Korean national economy into a hopeless catastrophe by repressing its development and turning it into their military appendage under the name of "aid."

Owing to the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists and their colonial enslavement policy, today South Korea has turned into a land of darkness where the fundamental democratic freedoms and rights of the people have been completely wiped out and more than 6 million unemployed and semi-unemployed are roaming about the streets, and has also turned into an area of chronic famine where 10 million foodless peasants are wandering about fields and hills in search of grass roots and tree bark every year.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and its preparations for a new war are keying up tension in Korea and the Far East and creating a grave menace to peace and security of the world.

The U.S. imperialists have hampered the realisation of all the consistent measures of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful, self-dependent unification of Korea. They provoked the aggressive war against Korea in 1950, thus bringing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the entire Korean people.

Following the armistice, they have reinforced the military force in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement which they themselves signed, and converted South Korea into an atomic, guided missile base. The ground, sea and air violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the U.S. side totalled 4,592 between July, 1953 and the end of October, 1962, counting only those that drew the protests of our side at the Military Armistice Commission.

During the pre-war and war periods the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops also committed all kinds of bestial atrocities against the Korean people—murder, violence, destruction and plunder.

From the first day of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army to this date, the South Korean people have not been able to live in peace every moment due to the incessant murder, violence and acts of harsh national humiliation perpetrated by the U.S. army. In the pre-war year 1949 alone, more than 109,000 patriotic people were butchered on the order of the U.S. imperialists because of their demand for freedom, democracy and the unification of the country.

On Cheju Island, 70,000 inhabitants, a quarter of its total population, were murdered from 1948 to 1950.

The atrocities of the U.S. imperialists became more unbridled during the period of their aggressive war against Korea. In only a few scores of days of the temporary occupation of North Korea, the U.S. army killed upwards of 15,000 people in Pyongyang and more than 100,000 in Whanghai Province. They massacred peaceable inhabitants everywhere they went, even in remote mountainous areas.

In Shinchun County, Whanghai Province, alone, the U.S. army brutally massacred over 35,000 people, one-third of its entire population.

The U.S. army killed people passing wire through their hands, ears or noses and driving nails into their foreheads, and slaughtered them gauging out their eyeballs or peeling off their live skins. The U.S. army beasts cut out the breasts of young women, hanging them on trees by hair and burnt them alive in oil flames.

During the war, the U.S. army reduced to rubbles all the towns and villages of North Korea in accordance with its brutal scorched-earth tactics and committed even such heinous war crimes as killing peaceable inhabitants with chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The U.S. imperialists murdered countless peaceable inhabitants also in South Korea during the war.

Even according to a UPI report on September 15, 1951, some one million South Korean people had been murdered by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges by then.

The document exposed in four chapters part of outrages committed by the U.S. army in South Korea since the armistice, which were reported by U.S. and other Western papers and news agencies as well as South Korean papers and news agencies.

Injuries and Murders

FIRSTLY, the document brings to light the injuries and murders committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in South Korea against innocent people since the armistice.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army has been committing horrible crimes, killing the people in South Korea by various methods—shooting, beating, strangling, stabbing and running over them with vehicles. They indulge in homicidal outrages, regarding the Korean people as the target of their shooting practice and as the object of their kill-joy to satisfy their fiendish curiosity.

※At about 8:30, July 6, 1957, near Joongi Dong, Inchon, Pfc. Ronald E. Fassett belonging to the security detachment of the U.S. army in Inchon Port, who was guarding a pipeline, fired his carbine and killed Kim Yung Ho (3), second son of Kim Chang Jin, who was playing near the pipeline, on the charge of "stealing gasoline."

A few cases out of many ones enumerated in the document are enough to reveal the hair-raising cruelty of the U.S. army against the guiltless South Korean inhabitants.

※On January 6, 1962, on a mountain near Hapo ri, Jindong myun, Jangdan County, Kyonggi Province, Corporal Tony of D Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, and scores of other U.S. armymen surrounded and fired hunting guns at some 40 Korean firewood collectors like ducks, killing Whang Kwang Kil (25) and Ryoo Ki Yong (28).

On May 29, 1962, in Pajoo County,

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There are no foreign forces in the territory of North Korea.

When the U.S. army withdraws from South Korea, all other knots will be untied in the peaceful solution of the question of the Korean unification.

On October 23, 1962, in his speech on the immediate tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the newly elected Supreme People's Assembly, Premier Kim Il Sung once again concretized the proposals that independent, peaceful unification of Korea be realized gradually through a series of intermediary steps on condition that foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

They are as follows:

In order to attain the unification of the country, it is of paramount importance to eliminate tension created between the North and South by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. army should be withdrawn, and the North and South should conclude a peace agreement that both sides refrain from attacking each other, and the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively.

To withdraw foreign troops from South Korea, conclude a peace agreement between North and South Korea and reduce their armed forces would, first of all, go a long way towards relieving the South Korean people of the heavy burdens of military expenses, and would remove the tension artificially created between the North and South, thereby creating an atmosphere of mutual trust.

This would prove to be an important first step on the highway to the unification of the country.

The elimination of tension between the North and South would then enable us to realize economic and cultural intercourse and cooperation.

Today it is a burning issue to rehabilitate the totally ruined economy of South Korea and improve the living of the people who are in dire straits.

There is no other way of solving this problem but to establish economic and cultural relations between North and South Korea and promote intercourse and cooperation.

Today the people in North Korea through their heroic struggle have laid the foundation of industrialization and built the solid basis of an independent national economy and are attaining progress and prosperity unprecedented in the history of the Korean people.

Only if the economic foundation already built in North Korea is turned to account through economic cooperation and interchange between North and South Korea, can South Korean industry and agriculture be rehabilitated and developed, millions of the unemployed there be given jobs and the life of the South Korean people improved generally.

It is necessary to organize an economic committee composed of representatives of North and South Korea for the purpose of carrying out effectively the exchange between the North and South.

When the intercourse and mutual cooperation between the North and South are realized, we will be able to take another step forward to take a radical measure for realizing initial unification of the country.

In order to achieve the initial unification of the country, it is reasonable to enforce the Confederation the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already proposed.

The Confederation is to be enforced by means of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Korea to solve jointly matters of common concern to the nation, while leaving the present socio-political systems in North and South Korea as they are and ensuring independent activities of the two governments.

Under the Confederation the North and South can neither interfere in the internal affairs of the other side, nor can one side impose its will upon the other. North and South Korea are to act freely according to their respective political beliefs and jointly settle only those problems of common interest to the nation, on which agreement might be reached through the Confederative Organ.

The enforcement of the Confederation of North and South Korea will make it possible for us to do a tremendous work for the prosperity of the country and the interests of the nation—developing national economy and culture in a concreted way, exploiting jointly all the domestic resources and entering many fields of international activities as a single nation and so forth.

The enforcement of the Confederation will also promote contact and mutual understanding between the North and South, strengthen the politico-economic ties and create an atmosphere of national amity, thereby bringing a very favourable phase in achieving the complete peaceful unification of the country.

Then, for the purpose of achieving the complete unification of the country, as the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has elucidated time and again, a unified central government representing all strata of people in North and South Korea should be established through free all-Korea elections on democratic principles.

To guarantee free movement of the North and South Korean people and the freedom of their political activities as well as to reject any interference by outside forces is a prerequisite to the free all North-South Korea elections.

The suppression of the patriotic and democratic movement of the South Korean people must be stopped at once and freedoms of speech, the press, association and assembly, demonstration and strike be ensured. All the political

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Kyonggi Province, U.S. army Lieutenant Thomas M. Wild (35) and Lieutenant David W. Swanson (29) of C Company, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, caught Li Il Yong for no reason who was working near the company area. They suspended him head over heels and beat him severely. The victim fell unconscious on three occasions. But the Americans poured cold water over him and continued beating him with clubs. As a result of the cruel outrage, he was wounded mortally.

Bestial Atrocities Against Korean Women

SECONDLY, the document lays bare the bestial atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army against Korean women in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are so accustomed to homicide, plunder and immorality that they break into the houses of inhabitants in a brigandish manner and rape women at random, violate them in groups in streets by threatening and kidnapping them. They not only kill the victims cold-bloodedly in an attempt to wipe out the evidence of their crimes but also take their personal belongings.

Atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops are so foul and dirty that even animals would blush and turn their faces away.

*At about 2:30 p.m., January 3, 1961, Cpl. Bin (33) of the U.S. army broke into the house of a certain Hong at Hooam dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, and strangled a 12-year-old girl into a swoon in an attempt to rape her. Taking clothes off her, he was found by the neighbours.

*At around 7:00 p.m., February 18, 1962, Corporal William Glee (30) of the engineer corps, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, broke into the house of Yoon Jang Suk in Kaya ri, Chunhyun myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, and violated a woman named Shin Yung Sook (25) who was five months pregnant. He then locked the door and kicked her at random, inflicting a fatal wound upon her and causing abortion.

Assaults on Inhabitants

THIRDLY, the document brings to light the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressive army is making assaults upon the guiltless inhabitants for no reason in South Korea, infringing upon their human rights and subjecting them to national humiliation.

The soldiers of the U.S. imperialist army commit all kinds of bestial atrocities in South Korea: They fire their revolvers at pedestrians from cars, beat them with clubs, kick people off the running trains, shave the women's heads, strip them naked and paint their bodies, and even set military dogs on the people, causing them to faint, take their clothes off and beat them up, hanging them head over heels.

Only a few instances show what unrestricted extraterritoriality the U.S. occupation army is granted in South Korea.

*On February 25, 1958, Captain M. E. Kemp and Sergeant Robert E. Weidensaul under the command of Major Thomas G. James in charge of the U.S. 8th army aircraft maintenance centre in Boopyung, Inchon, committed a beastly outrage. They illegally confined a shoe-shine boy, Kim Choon Il (14), in the officer's quarters. They beat the boy for five or six hours with cudgels and leather straps, stabbed him at random, pulled out his toenails and hair with pliers, shaved his head with an electric haircutter, daubed coal-tar on his head and face and then nailed him in a wooden box. They loaded the box in a helicopter (H. 19) and took it to the airport of the U.S. army 1st corps in Euijungboo, Yangjoo County, Kyonggi Province, where they dumped the cargo.

*On January 2, 1960, Captain John W. Mc'Kennery (37), company commander, and his subordinates of C Company, Second Medium Tank Batallion, U.S. 7th Division, drew into their barracks two Korean women, Chung Soon Ai (30) and Kim Jung Ja (22) of Dongdoochun and shaved their heads. At that time, over 10 soldiers of the U.S. army were very much amused with this disgraceful scene and poked fun at the women before driving the victims out into the street.

*On May 30, 1962, at Pyungtaik area, Kyonggi Province, Perterson, a soldier of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea, committed an outrage of setting a military dog on a Korean peasant, Sim Duk Sun, residing in Sinjang ri, Songtan myun, Pyungtaik County, to bite him on more than 30 spots.

Plunder of Properties

FOURTHLY, the document exposes that the U.S. imperialist aggressive army ceaselessly plunder the people of their property and valuables and destroy them in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army perpetrates all sorts of pillage and destruction in South Korea singly or collectively without hesitation: They besiege the village and loot properties and valuables, break into stores in broad daylight and loot goods, raid civilian houses, ransack properties and wrest money and other belongings from pedestrians in the streets by threat.

Following are only a few instances of the recent years out of the numerous cases recorded in the document.

*Around 6:30 a.m., December 25, 1960, a private first class belonging to the headquarters company, 34th regiment, U.S. 7th Division, set fire on the houses of Pak Jung Ho (56) in Dosan ri, Idam myun, Yangjoo County, Kyonggi Province, causing a loss of 800,000 hwan.

*At about 11:30 p.m., January 19, 1962, around the rotary in front of Yungdeungpo station, Seoul, four American soldiers pushed off the road a taxi(Seoul A-6704) driven by Li Hong Woo and stole 6,500 hwan before they fled.

South Korean newspaper reporting outrages by U.S. aggressors; Upper: Sim Duk Sun who was bitten thirty times by a sentry dog. Below: Tattered clothes.

U.S. Aggressive Army, Get Out of S. Korea!

THEN, sharply condemning all the atrocities the U.S. aggressive army has been committing in Korea, the document strongly demands the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

All these atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressive army are serious criminal acts totally defying human rights and human dignity and the flagrant violation of elementary standard of international law.

Whole facts show that the U.S. imperialists are tne most barbarous and truculent aggressors, brigandish marauders and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

The anti-American struggle of the South Korean people who have risen up against such worsening brutal atrocities of the U.S. army is an outburst of the irrepressible national wrath at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a patriotic fight against the U.S. imperialists.

Today there is no ground nor pretext whatsoever for the U.S. army to remain in South Korea any longer.

The U.S. aggressive army should get out of South Korea, taking with them all lethal weapons.

Unless the U.S. imperialist aggressive army is withdrawn from Soutn Korea, the South Korean people cannot free themselves of their present mishaps and tribulations nor can they free themselves of murderous outrages and national humiliation by Yankees, Korea cannot be unified peacefully nor can the cause of threat to peace in the Far East and the world be removed.

All peaceloving peoples and governments the world over should direct due concern to the fact that the U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea without any legal ground, have committed all kinds of heinous atrocities against the South Korean people under the very signboard of the United Nations which they abused unlawfully.

In conclusion, the document calls upon all the governments and peoples throughout the world to take measures immediately for stopping the brutal atrocities and war preparation manoeuvres of the U.S. army in South Korea and for withdrawing the U.S. army from South Korea.

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parties and public organizations disbanded by the military regime should be restored and complete freedom of their activities be ensured.

All the political parties, public organizations and individual personages in North and South Korea should be enabled to engage in free activity in all parts of the country and openly to voice their political views before the people without any restriction whatsoever.

Only when these conditions are ensured can the Korean people establish an all-Korea central government through genuinely free elections and achieve the complete peaceful unification of the country.

The above-mentioned proposals on the unification of the country which have again been elucidated by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reflect the interests of the whole nation and the will of the entire Korean people.

Today the entire Korean people express their full support to the proposals and are actively struggling for their realization.

The question of the peaceful unification of Korea can be settled only in this way.

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THE U.N. has discussed the "Korean question" every year since its second session. But it has failed to do everything for the solution of this question; on the contrary, it has further complicated and aggravated the situation. It is because the discussion of "the Korean question" at the United Nations has been conducted from the outset entirely contrary to its objectives and principles owing to the plot and pressure of the United States.

The United Nations did not perform its mission imposed by its charter, but was abused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors as a tool of aggression against Korea.

Today, it is clear to everyone that the aggressive crimes and inhuman outrages committed by the U.S. army still occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag have nothing in common with the lofty aims of the U.N. Charter.

It is also clear that the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is only defaming the name of the United Nations by playing the role of an ugly henchman of the United States in carrying out its aggressive policy in South Korea.

The United Nations should draw a due conclusion from this.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that if the United Nations wants to restore its impaired authority and correctly fulfil the mission imposed upon it by the charter, it should repeal all the previous "resolutions" on Korea and withdraw the U.S. army and all other foreign troops abusing the signboard of the U.N. from South Korea, and should dissolve immediately the so-called "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Nevertheless, the 17th session of the U.N. General Assembly has decided once again to discuss the "annual report" of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" under the pressure of the United States. This is entirely unjustified.

Now that it has been fully exposed that all the "annual reports" of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a mere tool of aggression manufactured illegally by the United States, are shameful fraudulent documents, to discuss its "annual report" again only means to allow the United States to continually infringe upon the principles of the charter and abuse the United Nations as its tool of aggression.

If the U.N. intends to carry out rightly its mission imposed by its charter, it must not be befooled by the U.S. imperialist aggressors any more but must take measures for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The United Nations must no longer interfere in the Korean question, it must take its hands off Korea.

Korea belongs to the Koreans.

The Korean question should not be discussed by foreigners in New York or Washington, but should be discussed in Pyongyang or Seoul among the Koreans themselves.

Every nation has the inviolable right to shape its destiny by itself and the United Nations or any other international organizations or any foreign forces are not entitled to interfere in it.

What ground is there for foreign forces to interefere in the question of unification of Korea, a domestic affair of the Korean people, and how can they possibly settle the internal affairs of the Korean nation?

The Korean people can and will definitely unify their country by their own efforts. For this purpose, the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea, first of all.

Today, the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea constitutes part of the struggle of the whole oppressed peoples against the colonial and war policy of the imperialists and the struggle of the entire world people for safeguarding peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that its just demand and stand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the realization of independent peaceful unification of Korea will enlist active support of the peaceloving governments and peoples throughout the world.

November 24, 1962

DPRK Gov't Memorandum, Foreign Ministry Document Sent to U.N.

PYONGYANG, Nov. 30 (KCNA)–Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on Nov. 28 to U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, a letter requesting the latter to deliver to all the representatives to the United Nations copies of the DPRK Government memorandum and the DPRK Foreign Ministry document which were published in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The letter follows:

I have the honour of sending you, entrusted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the memorandum by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "For withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea and realization of independent, peaceful unification of Korea" and the document by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "On criminal acts by the U.S. Army in Korea," both issued in connection with discussion of the Korean question at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, copies of which are enclosed therewith.

I request you to transmit to all the representatives to the U.N. these two documents as an official record without delay.

I.O.C. Warns: DPRK Will Represent Korea in Case S. Korea Continues to Take Negative Attitude

Nov. 29, Lausanne (AP)–The International Olympic Committee warned today that South Korea will be omitted from the list of the participating nations to the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964 if the South Korean side continues to reject to hold a meeting between the South and North Korean representatives for forming a South and North Korean united team.

Otto Mayer, secretary of the International Olympic Committee, notified a South Korean diplomatic mission in Geneva that the athletes of the DPRK can participate in the Tokyo Olympic Games as the representatives of Korea in case the South Korean side continues to reject to have a meeting with the representatives of the DPRK for forming a South and North Korean united team.

Otto Mayer told reporters that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had expressed its readiness to meet the representatives of the South Korean Olympic Committee in order to prepare for the formation of a South and North Korean united team.

"Anti-Pak" Handbills Distributed Again in Seoul

SEOUL, Nov. 23–"Anti-military junta" handbills were recently scattered again in Seoul streets, according to a report of the South Korean Paper Kookje Shinbo.

Li U Min and Kyung Chun Ha and two others printed in Seoul about 8,000 handbills sharply attacking the military fascist regime and scattered them in many quarters of the city. They were immediately arrested by the military fascist clique, the paper said.

Three weeks before, a demonstration was staged in downtown Seoul and "anti-government" handbills were distributed by the demonstrators.

South Korean Daily "Hankook Ilbo" Suspended

SEOUL, Dec. 1 (Radio Seoul)–The South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo is suspended for three days from Dec. 3 by the presagang measure of the military regime, it was learned from Radio Seoul.

On November 28, Hankook Ilbo carried a writing about the name of the "party in power" the military fascists are now going to concoct with the approach of the "transfer of power to a civilian government."

This somehow irritated the military fascist gang and they suspended the paper and arrested its staff members.

Students Scoff at "Anti-Communist" Speeches

SEOUL, Nov. 24–South Korean young men and students scoffed at "Anti-communist" speeches by military fascist leaders on November 23 in Seoul when fascist rogues sponsored an anti-communist gathering of youth and students at the Seoul Stadium.

Young men and students present paid no heed to the speeches and hooted traitor Pak Chung Hi, Americans and other foreigners, who spoke at the meeting.

Girl Frozen to Death

A death from cold is reported in South Korea in this early winter. The South Korean News Agency Dongwha Tongshin reported from Pusan on November 25 that Li Myung Sook, an 8 year old primary school girl, was frozen to death in Sambang Dong, Kimhae Eup, South Kyungsang Province, on her way home from school on the night of November 23. She did not have enough clothes on to protect her from cold.

More S. Koreans Attempt to Stow Away to Japan

SEOUL–Four jobless young people residing in Sinchang Dong, Central District of Pusan, attempted recently to smuggle themselves into Japan, unable to endure their hard life in South Korea, according to the South Korean Daily Tonga Ilbo.

They secretly took a naval boat bound for Japan and succeeded in getting out of the Pusan Port. But they were spotted on the sea off Kyushu, Japan.

Joint Communique of Korean A-A Solidarity and Peace Committees and Delegation of SVNLF Issued

PYONGYANG, Nov. 25 (KCNA)–A joint communique was signed on Nov. 24 in Pyongyang between the Korean Asian-African Solidarity Committee and the Korean National Peace Committee on the one side and the delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front on the other.

The joint communique was signed by Paik Nam Woon, on behalf of the Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Asian-African Solidarity Committee, and by Nguyen Van Hieu, on behalf of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

The main text of the communique follows:

At the invitation of the Korean Asian-African Solidarity Committee and the Korean National Peace Committee, the delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front led by Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, made a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Nov. 13 of 1962 to Nov. 24 of 1962.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the South Vietnam National Liberation Front delegation visited Pyongyang, Hamheung and other major cities; factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and cultural establishments and was warmly welcomed by the Korean people everywhere it went.

During its visit, the delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front had friendly talks on question of common interest to both sides with leaders of the Korean Asian-African Solidarity Committee and the Korean National Peace Committee and reached complete unanimity of opinion.

The both sides strongly denounce the barbarous aggressive war the U.S. imperialists are waging in South Vietnam. The both sides oppose wrong conclusions drawn by the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Vietnam which is trying to distort the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people by deliberately harping on the allegations cooked up by U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

The both sides strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop the aggressive war in South Vietnam, immediately withdraw their aggressive troops and weapons from it, disband the U.S. "Military Assistance Command" set up in Saigon, discontinue suppression and terror in South Vietnam and remove the concentration camps in the "strategic villages," and that the Government of the United States respect the sovereignty and independence of the South Vietnamese people.

A joint communique was signed by Paik Nam Woon (Right), on behalf of the Korean National Peace and Korean A-A Solidarity Committees, and by Nguyen Van Hieu (Left), on behalf of the SVNLF.

The Korean people regard the struggle being waged by the South Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, as a just struggle for self-defence. The just struggle of the South Vietnamese people is invincible, and the U.S. imperialists are destined to pull out of South Vietnam so that peaceful unification of Vietnam may surely be realized.

Wholeheartedly supporting the consistent assertions and unchanged stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for unifying Korea peacefully through the independent efforts of the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, the delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front sharply denounces the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of South Korea and their war provocative maneuvers there; and strongly demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops immediately pull out of South Korea.

The delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front extends the most ardent support to, and expresses militant solidarity, with the South Korean people struggling for their living rights and peaceful national unification.

The both sides sharply denounce the U.S. imperialists for their robber-like aggressive acts against Cuba. In full support of the 5-point demand made by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro for the cause of the sovereignty and security of the Cuban people, the both sides express militant solidarity with the Cuban people for their heroic struggle.

Sharply denouncing U.S. imperialism for its occupation of Taiwan and its aggressive acts against the Chinese people, the both sides positively support the Chinese people in their just struggle to liberate Taiwan. Further, highly appreciating the stand and sincere efforts of the Government of the People's Republic of China to settle peacefully the question of the Sino-Indian border dispute through negotiation, the both sides wholeheartedly support the reasonable proposal made by the Government of the People's Republic of China for settlement of the question.

Sharply denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the West German revanchists for their maneuverings to provoke a new war, the both sides give hearty support to the rational proposal made by the German Democratic Republic and the Government of the Soviet Union for solving the Berlin question. Further, the both sides extend positive support to the Laotian people for their just struggle, and support the proposal made by Cambodian head of state His Royal Highness the Prince Norodom Sihanouk, calling for an international conference to guarantee the independence and neutrality of Cambodia.

The both sides fully support the Japanese people, who, in opposition to the "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty," are struggling for removing all the U.S. military bases from Japan. The both sides strongly demand that U.S. imperialism suspend at once its maneuvers to set up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," with the Japanese militarists as the core; all the military blocs built up by U.S. imperialism, including the aggressive South East Asia Treaty Organization, be dissolved; the U.S. aggressive troops be immediately withdrawn from all the areas they occupy, and that all the U.S. military bases built in foreign countries be removed.

The both sides wholeheartedly support the Asian and African peoples, as well as the peoples in Latin America, struggling to win national independence, opposing imperialism and colonialism.

Raising high the banner of struggle against imperialism, and opposing the aggressive policy followed by the U.S. imperialists, the both sides are determined, just as hitherto, to support one another and develop mutual cooperation in future for the cause of realizing peaceful unification of their respective countries, and to march forward with all the Asian peoples and peace-loving peoples the world over, further strengthening solidarity with them. The visit of the delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will greatly contribute toward consolidating militant friendship and solidarity established between the Korean and South Vietnamese peoples.

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